

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. XXIV. No. 6.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1813. [Price 1s.

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SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

AMERICAN WAR.—It appears, from the recent official accounts, that the Americans are in a fair way of becoming masters of Upper Canada, in spite of all the skill and all the valour which our little army has opposed to them. But, the military events of the war are trifling, compared with a transaction, just announced to us through the channel of the news-papers. —We are told that the American General, Dearborn, has committed to close custody twenty-seven British subjects, in order to retaliate upon them in the severest manner, in case we, on our side, should punish *naturalized citizens of America*, taken in arms by us.—The article, containing this intelligence, I copy, as follows, from the Courier news-paper, of the 31st July last. —“New York Papers to the 20th ult. “have been received in Dublin, and one “of the Dublin Papers, in announcing “their arrival, says—“Their contents are “extremely important, but they are too “voluminous for insertion in this day’s “publication. It appears that General “Dearborn had carried into immediate “effect the orders of the Secretary of War, “under the act which empowered the President to have recourse to a system of retaliation, in case the *naturalized citizens* “of America should be subjected, when “made prisoners, to the laws of a State “which had exiled them, or which they “had voluntarily abandoned for ever. “General Dearborn had committed, in “pursuance of those orders, *twenty-seven* “*British subjects* to close custody, on whom “it was provisionally determined to inflict “the severest retaliation!—Those papers likewise contain the official account “of the capture of Fort George. They “also communicate some official intelligence respecting the attack made on the “American army, on the 6th of June, by “Gen. Vincent. They say, that the American advanced-guard had been surprised, “and that after a severe conflict, during “which their artillery had been taken and “retaken several times, they retired to the

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“main body at Fort George.”—Important, indeed, are their contents, if the “orders of the American Secretary of War “have been carried into effect in the manner they are said to have been. The “American Government here avow their “determination to abide no longer by the “public law of nations, and claim the “power of dissolving the allegiance which “a subject owes to the Government of his “native country. By the chicane of naturalizing our countrymen, Mr. Madison “converts them at once into American citizens, over whom, it seems, we have no “longer any rights, nor they any duties “towards us. They may take up arms “against us, and if we make them prisoners, we are to inflict no punishment on “them! They have aimed a blow, they “have attempted the life of their mother “country, and the Parricides are to have “perfect impunity! A more impudent, “monstrous, unnatural principle, never “was attempted to be set up. But does “Mr. Madison think we shall submit to it? “We said last Saturday, and we repeat it “to-day, that, “if Mr. Madison dare to “retaliate by taking away the life of one “English prisoner, in revenge for a British “subject, fully proved to be such, being “taken in the act of voluntarily bearing “arms against this country, America puts “herself out of the protection of the law “of nations, and must be treated as an “outlaw. An army and navy acting “against her will then be absolved from “all obligation to respect the usages and “laws of war. Hostilities may be carried “on against her in any mode, until she is “brought to a better sense of her conduct, “and by returning to the observance of the “laws of nations, puts herself again within “their protection. This is no time for “half measures, and the question is not “whether we shall revenge the excesses of “sudden passion upon our enemy; but “whether we shall support public law, “against a systematic attempt to steal “away our countrymen, and to arm them “against us.”—This subject is one of very deep interest to both countries; and

it ought to be treated with the greatest caution and candour.—Let us, upon an occasion so interesting to humanity, endeavour to banish from our breasts all those passions which are hostile to truth and justice.—This is an endeavour, which, at any rate, I am resolved to make. Holding in abhorrence the traitor to his country on the one hand, and equally so every attempt to overstrain the severe law of treason on the other hand, I will not imitate this hireling scribe, in using language calculated to produce unassuageable irritation on both sides, and, eventually, the shedding of much innocent blood.—I know very well that the law of nations; that is to say, the general usage of nations, and the principles laid down by those who have written on the subject, fully sanction the opinion, that allegiance is *unalienable*; that is to say, that every man continues, to the day of his death, a subject of the state wherein he was born; and, that, of course, any act of his, in open hostility, and especially of arms-bearing against his native state, if it be a voluntary act on his part, is an act coming under the description of *treason*.—This doctrine, generally speaking, is founded in nature, as well as in law; for it appears not more unnatural for a son to raise the instrument of death against his mother, than for a citizen to bear a sword against the state wherein he has first drawn his breath.—I would, therefore, never consent to the recognition of any right on the part of Englishmen to transfer their allegiance at pleasure to any other state. But, in the particular and singular case before us, there appears to me to be very powerful reasons for abstaining from the enforcement of the law against men born in this country, who may be made prisoners of war during this contest of the American States.—These persons, it will be observed, have been *naturalized* in America, and, of course, must have resided there many years; because the laws of America do not permit them to be naturalized, until after a residence of, at least, five years.—In the next place, they are persons who have not had the premeditated act of treason in view; for, they cannot have gone to America for the purpose of entering into the American army, and to fight against England. Divers causes have led to their emigration thither. Some have gone as a sort of voluntary *exiles*; they have banished themselves, in order to avoid the punishment with which the laws in this country menace them, on account of certain *political acts*,

which those laws denominate crimes. Others have fled thither, without being accused of any crime here, in order to enjoy what they deemed their rights as men, not being able to enjoy those rights, as they thought them, in their native country. But, the great mass of emigrants from the British Islands to the American States have encountered all the inconveniencies of a change of country, as well as all the well-known dangers of the seas, for the sole purpose of making their lot in this world better than it was before.—This has been the motive of almost the whole of the emigrants from every country in Europe to the American States; a motive wholly foreign from that of committing treason, or any act of hostility to their native country.—The situation, therefore, of all these emigrants, is very different indeed from that of a man, who, for the express purpose, should go abroad, and take up arms against his country. Many and many instances are upon record, however, of very famous men having done even this, without being accounted traitors. A very memorable one may be cited in *Prince Eugene*, the companion of the Duke of Marlborough in his wars against France. Prince Eugene was a subject of the King of France, and, it is related, too, that he entered into the service of Austria, in revenge for some affront, or neglect, that he had experienced from his sovereign. Yet, I have never heard, that Prince Eugene was considered as a traitor.—It is very notorious, that in all the European armies, there are men of all the States upon the continent; that the army of Prussia, in particular, was made up of men of all nations. Our army, at this time, has in it Germans, Dutchmen, Italians, and Frenchmen. But, do we consider these men as traitors to the several countries in which they were born? Yet, be it observed, that they are not persons who are *naturalized* in England, and it is very well known, that they did not come to our country for the purposes of carrying on trade, or of cultivating the lands; but, generally, for the purpose of entering into our military service, at the very time that we were engaged in a war against those who exercised the sovereignty in their respective states.—In such a situation of things, it appears to me, that we, above all the nations that I know any thing of, ought to be cautious (and I trust our Government will be very cautious), in rigidly enforcing the law of treason, on the ground of *unalienable allegiance*.—There is no way

of judging safer than that of making the case of an adversary *our own*.—Let us suppose, then, that, during the war in the North of Europe, in which war the King of Westphalia is an ally of the Emperor Napoleon; let us suppose, that a corps of the *German Legion*, who are principally Hanoverians, and whom, I am extremely happy to hear, have been shipped off to be employed in that war; let us suppose that a corps of this celebrated legion were to be made prisoners in a battle against the King of Westphalia; will the reader say, that the King of Westphalia, though now the sovereign of Hanover, would do right in considering these persons as *traitors*, and subjecting them to the punishment which our law provides for traitors; namely, that of being hanged for some time, cut down before they are dead, having their bowels ripped out while they are yet alive, then having their heads chopped off, and their bodies cut each into four quarters, to be placed at the disposal of the King? Will the reader say, that the King of Westphalia would do right if he acted thus towards a corps of the German Legion?—It will be said, I know, that the King of Westphalia is an *usurper*, and that the persons in the German Legion *owe him no allegiance*.—Let us see a little, however, how this matter stands.—The King of Westphalia does not claim the sovereignty of Hanover in virtue of any right of *hereditary succession*; but, he claims it in right of *conquest*; a right upon which we claim the sovereignty over the thirty millions of people who are said to inhabit the kingdom of Java.—It is very easy for us to call Jerome, Joachim, and even Napoleon himself, usurpers. We do this in the heat of our animosity against them; but, as we are here talking of an appeal to the *law of nations*, we should consider, that that law, makes the right of conquest, as applicable to the duty of allegiance, perfectly equal with the right of hereditary succession. It is, indeed, notorious, that, from the moment any portion of territory is conquered, it immediately becomes subject to the will of the conqueror, and that all the people belonging to it owe him allegiance, the sovereignty of the territory being transferred, to all intents and purposes, along with the territory itself.—Upon this ground it is that we, when we make a conquest of any island or province, issue proclamations, reminding the people, that they now owe allegiance to our King; we command them, in his name,

to obey all the orders and edicts which our Generals may chuse to put forth; and, in case of their conspiring with the enemy, or taking up arms against us, we threaten them with the punishment due to traitors.—To say that Jerome is an *usurper* in Hanover may be very well in the way of talk; but, when Mr. Peltier said the same thing of Buonaparté, Lord Ellenborough, on the trial of the former, for a libel against the latter, observed to the jury, that Buonaparté was the sovereign of France *in fact*, and that with the question of *how he became so*, we had nothing to do.—This is also the language of the law of nations. Cromwel, for instance, was an usurper in England; but, he was in fact at the head of the sovereignty of England; and any Englishman found in a foreign army, fighting against an English army at that time, would, doubtless, have been taken to be a traitor.—It may, perhaps, be said, that, though Jerome be actually in possession of the sovereignty of Hanover, *he was not the conqueror of it*, and that the territory has never been ceded to him by its former sovereign. It may be further said, that we have never made peace since that conquest took place, and that a struggle is still going on for the possession of that country. Whence it may be concluded, perhaps, that he is deficient in that sort of right of sovereignty, which would justify him in considering the soldiers of the German Legion as traitors.—But, unfortunately for this argument, *our own conduct*, upon a recent occasion, gives to it a most complete answer.—The King of Sweden did not conquer the island of *Guadaloupe*; it was conquered by us; we have given it to the King of Sweden; while a war is yet going on between us and France, for the possession of that island, amongst other objects.—Will any one say that the people of *Guadaloupe do not owe allegiance to the King of Sweden*? I believe that no one will attempt to say this; and, then, I should be glad to hear how any one will make out a clear and satisfactory distinction between the case of the natives of *Guadaloupe*, and the natives of Hanover.—There are some persons, perhaps, who may think that the latter do not stand in the same predicament as the former, because, they were out of Hanover before Jerome was made sovereign of it. I am not quite certain as to the fact; but, if it were so, it would not, it seems to me, make any alteration in the case; for, if a number of the natives of *Guadaloupe*, were to be found in arms

in an expedition against that island, they would, of course, be considered as traitors against the Swedish government, though absent from the island, at the time of its conquest by us. This is indeed, an absolutely necessary consequence of the doctrine of *unalienable allegiance*; for how can allegiance be *unalienable*, unless it travels downwards with the *actual sovereignty*; unless it descends to the successors in the sovereignty, be those successors who they may. Allegiance can in no other way be *unalienable*; for the sovereign may die, his family may become extinct; the laws may introduce a new race of sovereigns. Numerous are the instances of this sort; how, then, can we pretend that allegiance is *unalienable*, unless we maintain that it is inseparable from the actual sovereignty of the soil?—These observations, which, in this comparative view of the matter, might be carried much further, are quite sufficient, I think, to make every reasonable man hesitate before he joins with the editor of the *Courier*, in asserting, that if America attempts retaliation, in the way above-mentioned, an army and navy acting against her, will be *absolved from all obligation to respect the usages and laws of war*. Such a man will, at any rate, see the danger of all attempts to justify the hasty shedding of blood on either side.—I have before alluded to the peculiarity of this case. Writers upon the law of nations have never had before their eyes the spectacle of a country serving as a place of refuge for the distressed of all the other nations in the world. If the states of America had been before them, there might have been found some modifications in their doctrine of allegiance.—The states of America were colonies of England; the people speak the same language; great numbers of them are closely connected by blood. The quarrel, in its indigested state, appears to the mind of the mass of the people in both countries, as a sort of *family quarrel*.—A mechanic, or labourer, born in England, and finding himself in America, has entered into no reflections as to any transfer of allegiance. He takes part with the country in which he is, with no thoughts about committing treason, any more than the inhabitants of the villages of Botley and Bishop's Waltham think about treason in their battles about roads.—It is very different indeed, where Englishmen join Frenchmen, or where Frenchmen join Englishmen, against their native countries respectively.

—The editor of the *Courier* speaks of British subjects in the American army having *attempted the life* of their mother country, and calls them "parricides." He does not consider that the far greater part of these soldiers might have been mere *children* when they left this country. I have seen hundreds of children (I might say thousands) land in America with their emigrant parents; and, if either of these were to be found in arms in the American army fighting against us, would he have him hanged, his quivering bowels torn out, his head chopped off, and his body hacked into quarters, for the offence? Unjust and merciless as hireling scribes generally are, I hardly suppose that the man would go this length. Yet this length he must go, if, in the present case, he justifies our acting upon the *abstract doctrine of unalienable allegiance*.—It should be considered, too, that *our own laws* make exceptions as to allegiance. An American may become a British subject by *marrying an English-woman*. From the time that he so marries, the law gives him a claim to all the rights enjoyed by Englishmen; and, the same law imposes upon him all the *duties* of an Englishman. This law, of which no gentleman can be ignorant, has been not long ago acted upon by our government, as I understand, in this way. An American was impressed into our fleet. He was claimed by the agent of the American government, as an American, and his discharge demanded accordingly. The answer was, that he was a British subject, having married an English-woman; and the demand of his discharge was refused accordingly.—The law, I believe, is, in this respect, the same in America; and, indeed, those who have been acquainted with the American women, will, I imagine, see no reason why this species of petticoat naturalization should not be going on there as well as here. Indeed, the law is the same in France as to this matter; upon the principle, I suppose, that, as all good husbands suffer themselves to be ruled by their wives, and as the women are, for the far greater part, most loyal subjects, and most immovably attached to the existing order of things, be it what it may, a foreigner, when he marries a native, may be fairly looked upon as having become bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of the government itself.—Whatever be the *reason* of this amusing exception to the general doctrine, it is very certain that it gives a furious blow to the doctrine itself;

for here we see, that we ourselves contend, that allegiance *is*, in this case, *alienable*; and how are our generals in Canada to tell, whether the British subjects, of whom they make prisoners, have, or have not, married American women?—So that, before we rush on hastily to the conclusion, which this impudent scribe would have us adopt; before we give our assent to the hanging and cutting up of carcasses, upon the ground of the doctrine of unalienable allegiance; before we give our unqualified approbation to the sentiment that America is become an *out-law*, and that ropes, and ripping-knives, and axes, and gibbets ought to make part of our weapons in a war against her; before we suffer ourselves to be thus steeped in the blood, which this man seems so anxious to see shed, you see, reader, there are good reasons for us to hesitate and reflect.—This savage man, who really seems to have dipped his pen in blood, has, in all human probability, never heard of that law of our own, which subjoins the rights and duties of allegiance to the act of marrying a native woman; and, perhaps, if he had, he would not have cared much about the hanging and quartering of native Americans, married to English-women, and taken in arms in *either* service; for, you will observe, reader, that the comfort of such a man's situation is, that he is a traitor, if found in arms on *either* side. If we catch him fighting against us, we hang him and cut him up, because he is the king's subject, from *having married an English-woman*. If the Americans catch him fighting against them, they put him to death (for, I believe they stop there), because he is a *native* of America. So that, at this rate, he, who marries a foreigner, must take good care, that he go not to the wars.—This hanging and quartering editor would, to all appearance, care but little about the fate of *Americans*, who should fall in this way; but, I beg leave to remind him, that there are some *British subjects*, who have had the indiscretion to *marry American women*. Aye, and what is more, some of these are *officers*, and of no mean rank and estimation, in our *navy* and *army*! At this moment a great number does not occur to me; but, there are *Admiral Knight*, *Sir Alexander Cochrane*, and *Sir Thomas Hardy*, who, unfortunately (according to this man's notion) for them, have married American women. To be sure, one may rather pity than blame them; for to go to America without a wife, and to come away unmar-

ried, argues that a man is not made of flesh and blood. Now, will the reader say, that, if either of these gallant officers, to whom, if I had time for inquiry and recollection, I could, I doubt not, add a couple of score; will the reader say, that if either of them were made prisoner by the Americans, these latter would have a right to consider him as a *traitor*? Yet, if this doctrine of unalienable allegiance, as applied to the American soldiers, be to be received without any modification, why should not these officers, in such case, be considered as traitors, and treated as such?—Again, as to *children*, is there not another great exception to this law of unalienable allegiance? A son, born in a foreign country, of English parents, is an *English subject*.* And I beg the reader to observe that the *rights* and the *duties* of allegiance are *inseparable*. Such a son, though born in America, according to this doctrine of unalienable allegiance, is liable to be hanged and cut to pieces, if found in the army of his native country, fighting against us. And, on the other hand, if found in our army, fighting against America, is liable to be hanged as a traitor to her. How many hundreds, how many thousands, how many hundreds of thousands, of men and boys, are in this precise

* There is a curious distinction made by our law with regard to the children, born abroad, the parents being subjects of the king. It relates to the capability of holding places of profit or trust, or of pensions, under the crown. If the parents be either *Scotch* or *Irish*; or if either father or mother be *Scotch* or *Irish*, none of their children can ever, according to law, hold any such place or pension; but, if the parents be *English*, then the children may hold such places or pensions. I have often thought of availing myself of this law, and of going and routing out of their offices and pensions, all the *Scotch* and *Irish*, coming under this description, of which I will engage there are many scores. The truth is, however, that there are foreigners, real aliens, who enjoy such situations, and while this is the case, it would be hard to drive out the children of *Scotch* and *Irish* parents, though they happen to have been born out of the realm. It would be curious to know why this distinction was made by the law; and I should not be at all surprised, if it was the work of some person in power, at the time, who happened to have relations so situated as to be likely to derive benefit from it. However, such is the law. That I know very well; and I do not promise, that I will not, one of these days, when I get a little leisure, after the harvest is all in, go and thrust out these illegal intruders, of whom I have not the least doubt that I shall find a pretty swarm; for, I have observed, that these gentlemen of equivocal allegiance are very remarkable for their enterprising spirit, where there is any chance of getting at the public money.

predicament! I could name hundreds that I myself personally know, nay, (and surely it is enough to make me speak feelingly!) the very youth, who, from my dictation, is putting this identical article upon the paper, would, if he were made prisoner, in fighting against the Americans, be liable to be considered a traitor to the country in which he was born, and to expiate his crime on a gibbet!—Verily, then, we shall do well to pause and reflect before we give in to these savage and bloody notions, the offspring, not of patriotic feeling, not of zeal for the honour of the country; but of low, base, disappointed malice, coupled with a hatred of every human being that is in the pursuit or the enjoyment of freedom.—I do not know what is the real state of the facts; I do not know what number of naturalized American citizens, natives of this country, we may have taken in arms; nor do I know, that our generals have expressed an intention of considering them as traitors; but, if they have taken any such persons, and have expressed any such intention, the arguments which I have offered, are, I think, quite sufficient to induce our ministers to make those generals *hold their hand*.—I by no means approve of that loose way of thinking, with regard to the duties of a subject or a citizen, which would dissolve all the ties of allegiance, and justify men, at their mere will and pleasure, to join the enemies of their country and make war against her: I approve of no such wild notions, which must, in the end, lead to the most miserable of consequences, eradicating from the mind of man, every sentiment connected with the love of country; but, in this particular case, this case, of which the history of the world presents us no precedent, and under all the circumstances, some of which I have mentioned above, of the organization of our own army, I am decidedly of opinion, that to attempt to act towards persons taken in the American army, rigidly upon the doctrine of unalienable allegiance, would be a step of which we should, in a short time, most sorely repent.—All the world must see, at the first blush of the question, that the Englishmen taken in the American army, stand upon a very different footing from Englishmen who should be taken in a French army. It is not a question that waits for reasoning—it is one that rushes at once to the heart, which tells every man, that these persons, though we may lament their being there, are not deliberate trai-

tors.—The far greater part of them must, according to all probability, be of nearly the same description, as to education and situation in life, and also as to degree of information, as the soldiers of our own army; and I put it to the reader's candour to say, whether, if any of the men (I mean the common soldiers) who have so gallantly fought for their country in Spain, had been in America, they would have thought it *treason* to enter the American service; especially after residing many years in that country, having formed entirely new connexions, and, perhaps, hardly recollecting the place where they were born in England, Scotland, or Ireland? To apply the maxims of the law of treason, grounded on the doctrine of unalienable allegiance, to men so circumstanced, is, I am very sure, to stretch it farther than the common sense of mankind will approve of; and, therefore, I cannot refrain from again expressing an anxious wish, that our ministers will interpose their authority to put a stop to any further prosecution of any such attempt.—It is not impossible, though I don't think it very likely, that some few of those persons, who have gone from this country, or, who may be said to have *fled* from this country, on account of their *political opinions*, may have been taken in arms against their native country. On *their* part, there would be no excuse on the score of *want of information*, but, surely, after having so frequently been told by the hirelings of the day, that it would be a good thing if they would leave England; after hearing, for years, amongst the loyal elect, the toast of, "*Old England; and those who don't like it, let them leave it*;" after hearing a member of parliament, in his place, exclaim, "*Those who do not like the country, damn them, let them leave it*;" after having so long heard themselves thus abused, and thus bidden to go out of the country, surely, even these men must be very much surprised, at least, to find themselves accused of a failure in their *duties of allegiance*.—There appears to me, too, to be a good deal of *impolicy* in making all this fuss about *traitors found in the American army or navy*. If the facts be true, to the extent in which they have been stated in the newspapers, and which I really do not believe, it seems to me that there is no great wisdom discovered in the divulging of them. I think, that if I were a minister, I should do every thing in my power to keep such facts from being promulgated; for, after all, what can possibly be gained by it?



If twenty or thirty of the men thus taken were put to death, and if no retaliation were to take place (as I hope it would not) what should we gain? We might prevent some few British-born subjects from entering the American service; but America has quite men enough without them, and men, too, upon whom she can as safely rely. And we should only blazon through the whole world the melancholy fact, that, *for some reason or other*, there were Englishmen ready to take up arms against their country, and in that cause, not only to encounter all the dangers inseparable from war, but, in addition thereto, the risk of being hanged, ripped up, and chopped to pieces! And, would this be a desirable thing? Would it be to our honour to cause this fact to be known in every town, in every village, in every house, in every hovel, throughout the civilized world? Say, for mere argument's sake, that this terrible act would be consonant with strict justice; say, for argument sake, that all the reasons which I have urged against it, and which, in abler hands, might have been urged with much greater force and effect; say, that all these reasons are totally devoid of weight; still, tell me where is the *policy* of thus astounding the world into the knowledge of a circumstance, so little calculated to impress mankind with a favourable opinion of our character? If it be urged that the evil is of such a magnitude as to call for the contemplated act, even at the risk of national character, to what a lamentable state must we have arrived! But I contend, that, be the magnitude of the evil what it may, it is impolitic to adopt the measure to which the ministers are encouraged by this malignant and savage writer; for, it is easy to perceive, I think, that such a measure must give rise to a conviction in the mind of every British subject in America, that, the only way to ensure his safety against the claims of England, is to effect the total destruction of that power by which alone those claims can possibly be enforced.

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING.—I copy the following article from the *Courier* newspaper of the 2d inst.—“The following Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the repeated successes obtained over the French army in Spain by the Allied Forces, and especially for the signal victory of the 21st of June, was read yesterday in all churches and chapels, both at morning and evening service:—

“O Lord God of Hosts, who chiefly declarest thy Almighty power, by protecting the oppressed, and smiting to the ground the proud oppressor, and who, in the defence of injured nations, teachest thy servants to war, and girdest them with strength for battle, we yield thee praise and thanksgiving for the continued successes in Spain, with which Thou hast been pleased to crown the conduct of our General, and the valour of our soldiers: but more especially for the signal and decisive victory which, under the same Commander, Thou hast recently vouchsafed to the Allied Armies in the battle of Vittoria. Continue, we pray thee, thy blessing upon the counsels of our General; maintain and support the courage and strength of the allied armies; sanctify the cause in which they are united; and as it hath pleased Thee to put back, with confusion of face, the proud invader of Spain and Portugal, let the allied armies and allied kingdoms prostrate themselves with one consent before Thee, and acknowledge with humility of heart the victory to be Thine. These prayers and thanksgivings we humbly offer to thy Divine Majesty, in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—Amen.”—I do not know whether this be really authentic, and I therefore give it as an article that I have found in the newspapers.—The sentiment, or rather the principal sentiment which it contains, is this: That God *chiefly* (that is to say, I suppose, in most cases) gives the victory to those who are fighting against oppressors.—There is one of our church-prayers, which, addressing itself to God, begins thus,—“Almighty God, the giver of ALL victory.” Now, there seems here, in this new prayer, to be a little modification of the prayer of the church; for in the new prayer, God is said *chiefly* to show his power by protecting the oppressed, and smiting to the ground the proud oppressor.—This is not, indeed, a contradiction of the sentiment used in the church-prayer, because the latter, in saying that God is the giver of *all* victory, does not imply any denial of the fact, that victory, in *most* cases, is on the side of those who are fighting for the oppressed.—I take it, therefore, for granted, that God is the giver of all victory; and, in this sentiment, His

Royal Highness the Prince Regent seems to concur, when he says, in his last speech to the Parliament, that, in the recent successes, he acknowledges with devout gratitude, the hand of *Divine Providence*. And when he says, in his letter to Lord Wellington, that he knows no language in the world which is worthy of being employed to express the praise due to the conduct of that Lord; that it is beyond all human praise, and that he feels that he has nothing left to say, but devoutly to offer up his prayers.....I stop here to notice a small grammatical error, which, in the fervency of the moment, appears to have escaped attention. The rules of grammar would have required His Royal Highness to say, that he had nothing left to DO but devoutly to offer up his prayers, &c. and not, that he had nothing else to SAY. While I am about it, I may as well notice another little error of the same kind towards the bottom of the same letter, where His Royal Highness states his WISHES, in the plural number.* If the reader looks at the last sentence of the letter, he will clearly perceive that there is but *one wish*, though many things are wished for. —I mention these trifles, in order to shew, that accuracy, on such occasions, ought not to be neglected; but, perhaps, the advisers of His Royal Highness knowing of no language in the world worthy of expressing their Royal Master's feelings upon this occasion, thought it right to treat our own poor mother tongue without any sort of ceremony.....But to return to our subject; these prayers agree that God is the giver of victory, and that he chiefly gives it to those who are fighting against oppressors. —Now, I could have wished, that those who composed the last prayer

* Carlton House, July 3, 1813.

"MY DEAR LORD—Your glorious conduct is beyond all human praise, and far above my reward. I know no language the world affords worthy to express it. I feel I have nothing left to say, but devoutly to offer up my prayers of gratitude to Providence, that it has in its omnipotent bounty, blessed my country and myself with such a General. You have sent me among the trophies of your unrivalled fame, the Staff of a French Marshal, and I send you in return that of England. The British Army will hail it with enthusiasm, while the whole Universe will acknowledge those valorous efforts which have so imperiously called for it. That uninterrupted health, and still increasing laurels, may continue to crown you through a glorious and long career of life, are the never-ceasing and most ardent wishes of, my dear Lord, your very sincere and faithful friend,

"G. P. R.

"The Marquis of Wellington."

had gone a little further, and assigned some cause for the numerous, signal, and most terrible victories of our enemy. It will not, I am sure, be denied, that he has gained more victories than we have, and that he has smitten to the ground an infinitely greater number of human beings, than we have, and indeed, than all the armies in Europe put together have, since he began his career as a General. My fear, therefore, is, that there may be some persons who may possibly confound his victories with ours, and suppose that he also has been fighting, in most cases, for the protection of the oppressed. He and the generals under him have frequently been made the instruments of putting back invaders with confusion of face. I will not take up the time of the reader with an enumeration of the long list of invaders which he and his generals have put back, and that, too, with *most terrible confusion of face*. The fact is too notorious to be dwelt upon in detail; and, therefore, I could have wished, for the insertion of some passage in this prayer and thanksgiving, calculated to make people *see clearly the distinction between our victories and the victories of Napoleon*, lest they should be apt to believe that God was on his side, and approved of his conduct, which men of information, must know to be utterly impossible, seeing that he has so long been the scourge of the human race. —This appears to me to have been the more necessary, as we daily read in our newspapers of prayers and thanksgiving in the churches of France for *victories gained by him!* Yes, he has the impudence to pretend that the Almighty sets him on, and gives him success, and his prostituted knaves of priests, with a crowd of canting wretches at their heels, have the base hypocrisy to inculcate the same sentiments from their pulpits, with their hands clasped together, and their eyes turned up towards the clouds! —This being the case, and accounts of these scandalous mockeries being frequently published in our own newspapers, I could have wished, I say, for the introduction of some sentence, shewing the difference between victories gained by different armies. It can easily be conceived, that Napoleon is merely permitted by Divine Providence to gain victories for the purpose of scourging a wicked world; just as the devil is permitted to perform all his various functions. Napoleon may be looked upon in somewhat the same light as the devil; and we are no more to arraign the

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justice and wisdom of Providence for permitting the former to triumph, than we are to arraign them on account of the permission of the latter. For reasons inscrutable to us, the devil is suffered to be continually roaming up and down, tempting poor weak mortals to their everlasting destruction; tempting them to do such things as shall subject them to be kept alive amidst flames of fire for millions and millions of ages; or, in the emphatical and beautiful language of the Scripture, he is suffered to go up and down, like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. This being the case, as we know it is, and being consistent with the justice and wisdom of Divine Providence, which we have no right to call in question, is it not reasonable to suppose that Napoleon is suffered to gain victories upon somewhat the same principle, or, perhaps, (for who can tell) for the purpose of bringing nations into a state of humility; to humble them into a sense of their own weakness; to make them flee to heaven for protection; to make them, in short, penitent and godly, and thus to take them out of the power of Satan?—This, it appears to me, is the light in which we must necessarily, in a religious view of the matter, look upon Napoleon. That we ought to regard him as a sort of an auxiliary to Satan in his intention and actions, and, at the same time, as an instrument in the hands of Divine Providence for the chastening of the offending nations of Europe.—In this way, I am quite satisfied, every Englishman who reflects upon the subject, must see the thing; but, the misfortune is, that there are many who do not reflect; and, therefore, I could have wished that something had been introduced (if it had only been in the way of parenthesis) calculated to give rise to that train of reflection into which I have here been led, and which I fervently hope may, in some small degree, contribute towards a general right way of thinking upon this subject.

W. COBBETT.

Bolley, Aug. 4, 1813.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Sunday, July 25.

(Continued from page 160.)

been able to ascertain the amount of prisoners in possession of the Indians. I have

sent off, agreeable to agreement, nearly five hundred prisoners to the river Huron, near Sandusky.—I have proposed an exchange, which is referred to the American Government.—I could not ascertain the amount of the enemy's loss in killed, from the extent of the scene of action, and mostly in the woods. I conceive his loss in killed and prisoners to have been between one thousand and twelve hundred men. These unfortunate people were not volunteers, and complete Kentucky's quota. If the enemy had been permitted to receive his reinforcements and supplies undisturbed, I should have had, at this critical juncture, to contend with him for Detroit, or perhaps on this shore.—I had not the option of retaining my situation on the Miami. Half of the militia had left us. I received a deputation from the Chiefs, counselling me to return, as they could not prevent their people, as was their custom after any battle of consequence, returning to their villages with their wounded, their prisoners, and plunder, of which they had taken a considerable quantity in the boats of the enemy.—Before the ordnance could be withdrawn from the batteries, I was left with Tecunorth and less than twenty Chiefs and warriors, a circumstance which strongly proves that, under present circumstances at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one, or permanent, though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance; and, indeed, have not left any thing behind: part of the ordnance is embarked under the fire of the enemy.—The service on which we were employed has been, though short, a very severe one; and too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men, for the cheerfulness with which on every occasion they met the service. To Lieut.-Colonel Warburton I feel many obligations for the aid he zealously afforded me on every occasion. From my Brigade-Major, Lieutenant M'Lean, I received the same zealous assistance as on former occasions. To Captain Mockler, Royal Newfoundland regiment, who acted as my Aid-de-Camp, I am much indebted for the assistance afforded me.—Lieutenant Le Breton, of the Newfoundland regiment, Assistant Engineer, by his unwearied exertions, rendered essential service, as did Lieutenant Gardiner, of the 41st regiment, from his science in artillery. The Royal Artillery, in the laborious duties they performed, displayed their usual unwearied zeal, and were well assisted by the Royal Newfoundland (under

Lieut. Garden) as additional gunners. The laborious duties which the marine, under Commodore Hall, have performed, have been most cheerfully met, and the most official service rendered.—I have the honour to send an embarkation return of the force that served under my command at the Miami, exclusive of the Indians, who may be stated at twelve hundred.—I also enclose a return of our killed, wounded, and prisoners, who have, however, been exchanged.—I had taken upon me to give the rank of Major to the six Captains of the line, as militia were employed on the same service with them; some of them are old officers; all of them deserving; any mark of your Excellency's approbation of them would be extremely grateful to me.—I beg leave to mention the four volunteers of the 41st regiment, Wilkinson, Richardson, Laing, and Proctor, as worthy of promotion.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR,
Brigadier-General commanding.

I beg to acknowledge the indefatigable exertions of the Commissariat.

HENRY PROCTOR.

To his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir G.

Prevost, Bart. &c. &c.

Embarkation Return of the Western Army, commanded by Brigadier General Proctor, on an Expedition to the Miamis.—Amherstburgh, April 23, 1813.

General Staff. 1 General, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, 1 Brigade Major, 1 Staff Adjutant.—Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 surgeon, 27 rank and file.—Royal Engineers. 1 Captain.—10th Veteran Battalion. 5.—41st Regiment. 3 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 22 serjeants, 6 drummers and bugles, 374 rank and file.—Royal Newfoundland Regiment. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 55 rank and file.—Commissariat. 1 Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General, 1 Assistant to ditto, 1 issuer.—Field Train. 1 clerk of stores, 1 conductor.—Militia. 1 Major, 12 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 22 serjeants, 406 rank and file.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, Major,
Captain 41st Reg. D. A. Q. Master-Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners of the Army under the command of Brigadier-General Proctor, at the Battle fought at the Miamis, May 5, 1813.

Royal Artillery. 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file prisoners.—41st Reg. 11 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 35 rank and file, wounded; 2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, prisoners.—Royal Newfoundland Reg. 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file prisoner.—Militia, 1 Captain, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file prisoner.

Total. 1 drummer, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 41 rank and

file wounded; 2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 37 rank and file, prisoners.

Names of Officers wounded and prisoners.

41st Reg. Lieutenant Bullock, wounded on the 3d ult.; Lieutenants M'Intire and Hails, prisoners.—Militia. Captain Bandy, since dead.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, Major,
Capt. 41st Reg. D. A. Q. M. Gen.

Return of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, taken Prisoners from the Enemy on the 5th of May, 1813, at the Battle fought at Miamis.

United States Regulars. 1 Captain, 21 rank and file.—10th and 13th Detached Kentucky Militia. 2 Majors, 1 Brigade Inspector, 8 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Paymaster, 1 Surgeon, 26 serjeants, 3 drummers, 373 rank and file.

Prisoners since delivered up by the Indians.—1 Ensign, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 12 rank and file.—Grand Total, 467.

N. B. There are a number of prisoners not yet come in, who are in possession of the Indians, but they are bringing them in daily.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, Major,
Capt. 41st Reg. D. A. Q. M. Gen.

May 17.—Since the above Return, twenty-eight prisoners have been given up by the Indians.

A. H. M'CLEAN, B. M.

Kingston, Upper Canada, June 14, 1813.

My Lord,—I have again the high gratification of having to transmit to your Lordship the particulars of a feat of distinguished valour and enterprise, achieved near Burlington Bay, on the 6th inst. by a division of this army, commanded by Colonel Vincent, of the 49th regiment, who is acting as a Brigadier-General in Upper Canada, until His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure is known. To the just measure of praise given by Colonel Vincent to Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry displayed by him on this occasion I have to add, that, so great was the desire of that meritorious Officer to arrive at his post, and share in the arduous duties of the army to which he had been appointed, that he walked in snow shoes, in the depth of last winter, through the wilds lying between the Canadas and New Brunswick. In addition to Colonel Vincent's report of the affair at Stoney Creek, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy made a movement to their rear, in consequence of the attack of their camp, and retired to the Forty Mile Creek, when Sir James Yeo's flotilla had appeared in the offing.—The Commodore, after communicating with Col. Vincent, proceeded with the reinforcements of troops I had put on board his vessels at Kingston, towards the enemy's second camp, and when the last intelligence left him, his squadron had so successfully

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cannonaded it, that the mass of the Americans were retreating with precipitation, and our troops pressing upon them. Several of their boats had fallen into our possession. The attack made upon Sackett's Harbour, the 29th ult. which terminated in the destruction of the naval stores accumulated at that port, induced the enemy's fleet to cease co-operating with the army, and to return suddenly into port, since which time Commodore Chauncey has not ventured upon the Lake.—Captain M'Doual, my Aid-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch: he is an officer of great merit and intelligence, and having been sent forward with instructions to Colonel Vincent, had the good fortune to be present in the last action, in which that division of the army so highly distinguished itself: he was also at the attack made on Sackett's Harbour, and was employed on an arduous mission to Colonel Proctor, when the movement of the American army, under Gen. Harrison, towards the Detroit frontier, took place in February last. He is, therefore, well qualified to give your Lordship any information you may require respecting the state of affairs in the Canadas, and deserving of any mark of favour it may graciously please His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to confer upon him. Capt. M'Doual will also have the honour of delivering to your Lordship the colours taken from the enemy at Ogdensburg, that they may be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

To the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.

Burlington Heights, Head of Lake Ontario, June 6, 1813.

Sir,—Having yesterday received information of the enemy having advanced from the Forty Mile Creek, with a force consisting of three thousand five hundred men, eight or nine field-pieces, and two hundred and fifty cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking the division under my command in this position, and having soon afterwards received a report that he had passed the swamp, and driven in my advanced posts from Stoney Creek and Brady's, Lieut.-Col. Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, immediately went forward with the light companies of the King's and 49th regiments, and having advanced close to, and accurately ascertained the enemy's position, sent back to propose to me a night attack on his camp.—The enemy's camp

was distant about seven miles. About half past eleven I moved forwards with the fifth company of the 8th (or King's) and the 49th regiments, amounting together to only seven hundred and four firelocks. Lieut.-Col. Harvey, who conducted it with great regularity and judgment, gallantly led on the attack. The enemy was completely surprised and driven from his camp, after having repeatedly formed in different bodies, and been as often charged by our brave troops, whose conduct throughout this brilliant enterprise was above all praise. The action terminated before daylight, when three guns and one brass howitzer, with three tumbrils, two Brigadier-Generals, Chandler and Winder, first and second in command, and upwards of one hundred officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, remained in our hands.—Not conceiving it prudent to expose our small force to the view of the enemy, who, though routed and dispersed, was still formidable as to numbers and position, he having fled to the surrounding heights, and having still four or five guns, the troops were put in motion at day-break, and marched back to their cantonments. After we had retired, and it had become broad day, the enemy ventured to re-occupy his camp, only, however, for the purpose of destroying his encumbrances, such as blankets, carriages, provisions, spare arms, ammunition, &c. after which he commenced a precipitate retreat towards the Forty Mile Creek, where he effected a junction with a body of two thousand men, who were on their march from Niagara to reinforce him.

—I cannot conclude this dispatch without calling your Excellency's attention to the following officers:—To Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, the Deputy Adjutant-General, my obligations are particularly due. From the first moment the enemy's approach was known, he watched his movements, and afforded me the earliest information. To him, indeed, I am indebted for the suggestion and plan of operations; nothing could be more clear than his arrangements, nor more completely successful in the result. The conduct of Major Plenderleath, who commanded the 49th regiment, was very conspicuous. By his decision and prompt efforts, the surprise of the enemy's camp was completed, and all his efforts to make a stand were rendered ineffectual by the bayonet, which overthrew all opposition. A party of the 49th, with Major Plenderleath at their head, gallantly charged some of the enemy's field-pieces, and brought off

two six-pounders.—Major Ogilvie led on, in the most gallant manner, the five companies of the King's regiment, and whilst one half of that highly disciplined and distinguished corps supported the 49th regiment, the other part moved to the right, and attacked the enemy's left flank, which decided our midnight contest.—

I have also received the greatest assistance from Major Glegg, Brigade-Major to the forces; and beg leave to mention the names of Captains M'Doul and Milnes, your Excellency's Aids-de-Camp, who accompanied me to the attack, and upon all occasions have volunteered their services. I have likewise to acknowledge the assistance of Captain Chambers, of the 41st regiment, who had arrived some days before from Amherstberg; and Mr. Brook, Paymaster of the 49th, who assisted me as Acting Aid-de-Camp.—To Mr. Hackett, Acting Staff Surgeon to this army, I feel particularly indebted, for his judicious arrangements, by which the wounded have received every attention, and are most of them likely to be restored to the service.—It would be an act of injustice were I to omit assuring your Excellency, that gallantry and discipline were never more conspicuous than during our late short service; and I feel the greatest satisfaction in assuring you, that every officer and individual seemed anxious to rival each other in his efforts to support the honour of His Majesty's arms, and to maintain the high character of British troops.—I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the enclosed reports for particulars respecting our loss, which, I regret, has been very severe.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VINCENT, Brig.-Gen.

His Excellency Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in action with the Enemy, near the head of Lake Ontario, June 6, 1813.

Staff. 1 Fort-Major wounded.—8th or King's Reg. 1 Lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 51 rank and file, wounded; 13 rank and file missing.—49th Reg. 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 3 Captains, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 62 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 39 rank and file, missing.

Total. 1 Lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 2 Majors, 5 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 1 Fort-Major, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 113 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file, missing.

List of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—8th or King's Reg. Lieut. Hooper, killed.

Wounded.—Staff. Fort-Major Taylor, severely.—8th or King's Reg. Major Ogilvie and Captain

Munday, severely, not dangerously; Capt. Gold-risk, and Lieutenants Weyland and Boyd, slightly.—49th Reg. Major Plenderleath, severely, not dangerously; Brigade-Major Clark, dangerously; Brigade-Major Dennis and Captain Manners, slightly; Ensign Davy, dangerously; Adjutant Stean, slightly.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Dep. Adj.-Gen.
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj.-Gen.

Return of American Prisoners of War, captured near Stoney Creek, in the action of the 6th inst.

Burlington Heights, June 7, 1813.

2 Brigadier-Generals, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 116 non-commissioned officers and privates.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Dep. Adj.-Gen.
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj.-Gen.

Return of Ordnance, &c. &c. captured from the Americans by a division of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Vincent, in action on the 6th June, 1813, at the head of Lake Ontario.

Ordnance. 3 iron six-pounders, 1 brass 3½-inch howitzer.—Carriages. 1 limber, six-pounder; 1 tumbril, with six-pounder ammunition complete.—Harness. 4 sets thill, 4 sets trace.—Horses, 9 artillery.

(Signed) WM. HOLCROFT, Major,
Commanding Royal Artillery.

N. B. Two of the above six-pounders were spiked and left on the ground, in consequence of the impossibility of removing them.

Downing-street, July 29.—In addition to the dispatches from Canada, published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 25th instant, a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost, by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Kingston, Upper Canada, June 3.

My Lord,—I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that, on the 27th ult. the enemy succeeded in effecting a landing about two miles from Fort George, under the cover of the fire of their flotilla and batteries, with a force so very far superior to any which we could bring against them, that notwithstanding the most determined and gallant opposition on the part of His Majesty's troops under the command of Col. Vincent, he was unable to maintain his position on that frontier, and obliged, after falling back upon Queens-town, to retire with the whole of his army, which he had collected upon Chippawa and Fort Erie, to the head of the Lake. By the report of Colonel Vincent, which I have the honour herewith to transmit, your Lordship will find, that this part of the frontier was not abandoned until every possible exertion had been made to retain it, and until the forts and batteries had been rendered, at least for a time, an useless ac-

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quisition to the enemy, by their destruction, and that of the ammunition which could not be carried away.—I have great satisfaction in stating to your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the unequal contest which was so long and so gallantly supported by a handful of His Majesty's troops against an overwhelming force, the army has not been very considerably weakened by the loss they have sustained; and that they were enabled to retire without molestation from the enemy to a position at the head of Lake Ontario, where Col. Vincent will endeavour to make a stand until I shall have it in my power to reinforce him, or until circumstances shall oblige him to fall back. Conceiving that the appearance of the fleet under Commodore Sir James Yeo, off the position occupied by Colonel Vincent, might give additional consequence to his troops, I have embarked the remainder of the 8th regiment, consisting of about 200 men, with which, and a supply of clothing, ammunition, and provisions, the fleet sailed this morning.—The enemy's flotilla were seen yesterday returning to Sackett's harbour, to which place they had, without doubt, been recalled by the attack upon it. I last night received a confirmation of this fact from a flag of truce, which had been sent over with one of our wounded officers, from whom I learn, that their fleet is in port, and that the whole of the naval stores collected at Sackett's Harbour were consumed by the fire on the day of the attack.—I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

Forty Mile Creek, May 28, 1813.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that yesterday morning, about day-break, the enemy again opened his batteries upon Fort George; the fire not being immediately returned, it ceased for some time. About four o'clock A.M. a combination of circumstances led to a belief that an invasion was meditated; the morning being exceedingly hazy, neither his means nor his intention could be ascertained, until, the mist clearing away at intervals, the enemy's fleet, consisting of 14 or 15 vessels, was discovered under weigh, standing towards the light-house, in an extended line of more than two miles, covering from ninety to one hundred large boats and scows, each containing an average of fifty or sixty men. Though at this time no doubt could be entertained of the enemy's intention, his points of attack could only be

conjectured. Having again commenced a heavy fire from his fort, line of batteries, and shipping, it became necessary to withdraw all the guards and picquets stationed along the coast, between the fort and light-house, and a landing was effected at the Two Mile Creek, about half a mile below the latter place; the party of troops and Indians stationed at this point, after opposing the enemy, and annoying him as long as possible, were obliged to fall back, and the fire from the shipping so completely enfiladed and scoured the plains, that it became impossible to approach the beach: as the day dawned the enemy's plan was clearly developed, and every effort to oppose his landing having failed, I lost not a moment in concentrating my force between the town of fort George and the enemy, there awaiting his approach; this movement was admirably covered by the Glengarry light infantry, joined by a detachment of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, and militia, which commenced skirmishing with the enemy's riflemen, who were advancing through the brush-wood. The enemy having perfect command of the beach, he quickly landed from three to four thousand men, with several pieces of artillery, and this force was instantly seen advancing, in three solid columns, along the Lake bank, his right covered by a large body of riflemen, and his left and front by the fire of the shipping, and batteries in their fort. As our light troops fell back upon the main body, which was moved forwards to their support, they were gallantly sustained by the 8th (King's) regiment, commanded by Major Ogilvie, the whole being under the immediate direction of Colonel Myers, Acting Quarter-Master-General, who had charge of the right wing. In the execution of this important duty, gallantry, zeal, and decision were eminently conspicuous, and I lament to report, that I was deprived of the services of Col. Myers, who, having received three wounds, was obliged to quit the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, the Deputy Adjutant-General, whose activity and gallantry had been displayed the whole morning, succeeded Colonel Myers, and brought up the right division, consisting of the 49th regiment and some militia.—The light artillery, under Major Holcroft, were already in position, awaiting the enemy's advance on the plain. At this moment the very inferior force under my command had experienced a severe loss in officers and men, yet nothing could exceed the ardour and gallantry of the troops, who

shewed the most marked devotion in the service of their King and country, and appeared regardless of the consequence of the unequal contest. Being on the spot, and seeing that the force under my command was opposed with tenfold numbers, who were rapidly advancing, under cover of their shipping and batteries, from which our positions were immediately seen and exposed to a tremendous fire of shot and shells, I decided on retiring my little force to a position which I hoped might be less assailable by the heavy ordnance of the enemy, and from which a retreat would be left open, in the event of that measure becoming necessary; here, after waiting the approach of the enemy for about half an hour, I received authentic information, that his force, consisting of from four to five thousand men, had re-formed his columns, and was making an effort to turn my right flank. At this critical juncture, not a moment was to be lost, and sensible that every effort had been made by the officers and men under my command to maintain the post of Fort George, I could not consider myself justified in continuing so unequal a contest, the issue of which promised no advantage to the interests of His Majesty's service. Having given orders for the fort to be evacuated, the guns to be spiked, and the ammunition destroyed, the troops under my command were put in motion, and marched across the country in a line parallel to the Niagara river, towards the position near the Beaver Dam, beyond Queenstown Mountain, at which place I had the honour of reporting to your Excellency a depot of provisions and ammunition had been formed some time since. The rear-guard of the army reached that position during the night, and we were soon afterwards joined by Lieut.-Colonel Bishopp, with all the detachments from Chippawa to Fort Erie. The light (and one battalion company of the 8th (King's), joined us about the same time, as did Capt. Barclay, with a detachment of the royal navy.—Having assembled my whole force the following morning, which did not exceed one thousand six hundred men, I continued my march towards the head of the Lake, where it is my intention to take up a position, and shall endeavour to maintain it, until I may be honoured with your Excellency's instructions, which I shall feel most anxious to receive. I beg leave to suggest the great importance that exists for a communication being opened with me through the medium of the fleet; the anchorage under Mrs.

Brandt's house is perfectly good and very safe. I believe your Excellency need not be informed, that in the event of it becoming necessary that I should fall back upon York, the assistance of shipping would be requisite for the transport of my artillery. I cannot conclude this long communication without expressing a well-merited tribute of approbation to the gallantry and assiduity of every officer of the staff, and, indeed, of every individual composing my little army; every one most zealously discharged the duties of his respective station. The struggle on the 27th continued from three to four hours, and, I lament to add, it was attended with very severe loss.—I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, with as much accuracy as the nature of existing circumstances will admit. Many of the missing, I hope, will be found to be only stragglers, and will soon rejoin their corps. I shall reach the head of the Lake to-morrow evening. Hitherto the enemy has not attempted to interrupt my movements. Information reached me this morning, through an authentic channel, that he has pushed on three thousand infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, towards Queenstown. His whole force is stated to amount to nearly ten thousand men.—I send this dispatch by Mr. Mathison, who acted as a volunteer on the 27th; and I am happy to inform your Excellency, that his conduct was very honourable to his character, and merits my marked approbation. Ammunition will be wanted by the first vessel. Capt. Milnes has been kind enough to remain with me until my next dispatch.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VINCENT, Brig.-Gen.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir G.

Prevost, &c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.)

NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of His Majesty's Troops in action with the Enemy at Fort George, May 27, 1813.

General Staff. 1 wounded.—Royal Artillery. 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—8th or King's Reg. 1 Lieutenant killed; 1 Major, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, wounded; 11 serjeants, 4 drummers. 181 rank and file missing.—41st Reg. 3 rank and file wounded and missing.—49th Reg. 2 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 4 drummers, 28 rank and file, wounded and missing.—Left in hospitals, and wounded on former occasions, 16 rank and file, not included.—Glengarry Reg. 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 serjeants, 20 rank and file, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 23

rank and file, wounded and missing.—Royal Newfoundland Reg. 21 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file, wounded and missing.

Total.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 43 rank and file, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 4 serjeants, 29 rank and file, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 13 serjeants, 8 drummers, 240 rank and file, wounded and missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—8th or King's Reg. Lieutenant James Drummie.—Glengarry Reg. Captain Liddle, Ensign M'Lean.

Wounded.—Colonel Myers, Acting Quarter-Master-General, severely, not dangerously.—8th Reg. Major Edward Cotton; Lieutenant J. W. Lloyd, severely, and prisoner; Lieutenants Mortimer M'Mahon and Horace Noel, Ensign Richard Nicholson, severely, and prisoner.—Glengarry Reg. Captain Roxborough, Lieutenant Kerr, Ensign Kerr.—Royal Newfoundland Reg. Captain Winter, Lieut. Stewart.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant-General, North America.

SPANISH WAR.

LONDON GAZETTE, July 31.

Downing-street, July 31.—A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was this morning received by Earl Bathurst, from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, July 19, 1813.

We established a battery of four eighteen-pounders against a convent, which the enemy had fortified and occupied in force, about six hundred yards from the works of San Sebastian. This battery was opened on the morning of the 14th, and the convent was so far destroyed, as that Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham ordered that the building, and a redoubt which protected its left flank, should be stormed on the 17th. I have not yet received his report of the details of this operation, which, however, was successful, and our troops were established at the convent, and at the village immediately below it, which the enemy had burned.—I have received a report from General Mina, of the 12th, in which he informs me, that Gen. Duran had joined him in the neighbourhood of Saragossa, and that he had attacked, on the 8th, Gen. Paris, who had for some time commanded a division in Arragon. Gen. Paris had retired in the night of the 9th, leaving a garrison in a redoubt in the neighbourhood of Saragossa, which Gen. Mina had left Gen. Duran to attack, while he followed the enemy with his own, and the cavalry under Brigadier Don Julian Sanchez. He had taken a considerable number of prisoners, and a good deal of baggage from

Gen. Paris, and a convoy on the 11th.—

It is impossible to applaud too highly the activity, intelligence, and gallantry, with which these operations have been carried on.—I have since heard that General Paris had arrived at Jaca, on the 14th, and that he had brought with him the garrisons of Ayerbe, Huesca, &c. and was about to retire into France.—Marshal Suchet evacuated Valencia on the 5th instant, and General Elio entered that city, at the head of the second army, on the 7th. I have a letter from Lord William Bentinck, of the 7th, from San Felipe, in which he informs me that he expected to arrive at Valencia on the 10th. I have not heard of Marshal Suchet's retreat beyond Castellon; but the garrison of Segorbe has been withdrawn, and I understand that, on the 4th inst. Gen. Severolo blew up the fort of Alcaniz, and marched upon Mequinenza by Caspe.—

Since writing the above, I have received a dispatch from Sir Thomas Graham, of which the enclosed is a copy, containing his report on the attack of the convent near San Sebastian.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham to Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Ernani, July 18, 1813.

The convent of San Bartolome, and the adjoining work on the extremity of the steep hill towards the river, were taken yesterday by assault.—The natural and artificial strength of these fortified posts, occupied by a large body of troops, and the impossibility of access to either but by the fronts, made it very desirable to have destroyed the defences as much as possible. and a new battery on the left was begun the preceding evening, but not being ready in the morning, the attack was determined on.—A column, consisting of the picquets of the 4th Caçadores, commanded by Lieutenant Antonio de Quairos, of one hundred and fifty men of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under Captain Almeida, supported by three companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crauford, with a reserve of three companies of the Royal Scots, under Captain Auguinbeau, was formed on the right to attack the redoubt, under the direction of Major-General Hay. Major-General Bradford commanded the left column, composed of two hundred men of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Major Snodgrass, of that regiment; an equal number, under Lieutenant-Colonel

Macneagh, of the 5th Cacadores, and supported by the 9th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron. The whole of the troops employed in this service being under the command of Major-General Oswald.

—About ten A. M. the left column began the attack on the convent, while the right passed the ravine near the river. Both attacks were made with such vigour and determination, that all obstacles were overcome, without the loss that might have been expected.—The enemy were driven in confusion down the hill, carrying a strong reinforcement, sent from St. Sebastian, along with them in their flight through the burnt village of San Martin.—The impetuosity of the troops in pursuit could not be restrained by the exertion of the superior officers, who had received Major-General Oswald's directions not to pass San Martin, and some unavoidable loss was sustained by those who followed the enemy to the foot of the glacis, on their return to San Martin.—I need hardly assure your Lordship, that on this, as on other occasions, Major-General Oswald conducted the service in the best manner; and I am equally obliged to Major-Generals Hay and Bradford, for their conduct of the attacks intrusted to them. But I beg, in justice to the officers, whose distinguished gallantry in leading on their men to overcome the variety of obstacles that were opposed to them, to mention Major Snodgrass, Captain Almeyda, and Lieutenant de Quairos (severely wounded), of the Portuguese service, and Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, of the 9th foot.—I cannot conclude this report, without expressing my perfect satisfaction with all the officers and men of the royal artillery, both in the four-gun battery, employed for three days against the convent, and on the opposite bank of the river, whence several field-pieces were served with great effect.

P. S. I omitted to mention, that Major-General Hay mentions his great obligations to Capt. Taylor, of the 48th regiment, his Brigade-Major.

Paris, July 16.

Letter from the Duke of Albufera to the Minister at War.

Valencia, June 30.

Monsieur le Duc,—By my reports of the

21st and 25th, I had the honour of informing your Excellency of the raising of the siege of Tarragona; the departure of the English fleet; his appearance on the coast of Valencia; and of the return of the troops I had conducted into Catalonia.—On the 24th Musnier's division and Agremont's brigade entered Valencia in fine condition, the inhabitants could not persuade themselves those troops could have cleared with so much rapidity so great a space. I conceived the project of taking advantage of the English corps to attack the Duke del Parque, to manœuvre and obtain over him, if possible, an advantage which would weaken in opinion, and in reality a corps tolerably well organized, and proud of its former Chief Ballasteros.—Notwithstanding all the diligence I used, I could not act till the morning of the 26th; the enemy anticipated me, left his entrenched positions on the heights, in the neighbourhood of the Xucar, evacuated St. Philippe, and only preserved an advanced guard upon the Col de Allena; informed of the enemy's retreat I ordered General Habert and Harispe's divisions to pursue him, and myself marched to St. Philippe three companies of the 14th, and four chosen companies of the 44th attacked the enemy at the Col de Allena; the defence was brisk, reserves having hastened to assist them; but Major Durand put an end to the battle by ordering the four companies he commanded to cease firing; he waited the enemy, and charged him with impetuosity with the bayonet; the affair was murderous, more than 150 of the Spaniards were killed or wounded. We had four killed and 50 wounded, 30 soldiers and two officers remained in our power. From that time the enemy continued his retreat to the Camp at Castilla, of which I am assured, by 25 or 30 deserters, who arrived at my Camp during the night.—I have placed two divisions, one at St. Philippe, the other on the height upon the royal road, not finding it convenient to follow them further; they occupy positions much more prudent than those of the banks of the Xucar, and are ready to mutually assist each other. As soon as I was informed of the retreat of the Duke del Parque's corps, I determined upon driving away from Re-

(To be continued.)